NEW YORK HERALD, WEDNISDAY ARGUST 6 1862

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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rate per copy, or \$2.75 per annua. Wednesday, at four cents per voluntary correspondence omtaining important ners, edicated from any spectra of the world; if med, will be liberally good for, gg-010 Fourier Correspondents are Particularly Requisitio to Salt all Letters and Pactaus sant in. NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not

return reies, of communications.

ADVERYMENTS renewed every day; advertisements inserted in the Weekly Herald. Family Herald, and in the of PRINTING executed with neatness, heapness and des-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway.—JEANNETTE AND JE AS-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.-To Panis

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, -HUNCHBACK-SKETCH KS IN INDIA.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- St. MARC-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- MACARTEY, OR THE

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—Deers, Ballet, Promenade Concert and Equestrianism. BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. THE LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, &C., at all hours. THE ALLEGRANIANS—NIP AND TUCE, afternoon and evening.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway. -- ETHIOPIAN SONGS. DARCES. AC. -- SCHIMMERHORN'S BOY.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Breatway. - ETHIOPIA SONGS, DANCES, &C. - AINT GOT TIME TO TARRY.

HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal street.—Songs, Dances, Bullesours, &c.

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway. - DRAWING

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Wednesday, August 6, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

Nothing has occurred in the army on the James river worth recording since our last issue. Our correspondence from Westover and Harrison's Landing contains some very interesting details relative to the condition of our troops in that vicinity. From General Pope's command we have also some important intelligence, although no military movements are reported since the last reconnoi. tering party to Orange Court House. The rebel guerillas around Little Washington are very troublesome. The route between Front Royal and Winchester had to be abandoned for trains and travel, except under a strong escort, so frequently have they molested our troops.

From rebel sources we have an account of the attack on General McClellan's camp and gunboats on Thursday evening, which, of course, is claimed as a great victory. The entire fleet, says the Richmond Examiner, disappeared at daylight, and the camps of the Union troops were in great commotion. A defeat of our forces at Courtland' Alabama, by the rebel General Armstrong, is also reported. The rebel guerillas are said to have retaken Brownville, Tenn., and burned 3,000 bales of cotton purchased by Northern men.

By the steamer Arabia, from Liverpool, off Cape Race, we have one week's later news from Europe. On the American question the press and Parliament were still busy. The London Times, commenting on the change of General McClellan's position, predicts that a general rising may be anticipated in all the border States occupied federals. The Northerners, it say are now convinced that the Confederates can never be subjugated. If the war is to go on the immense levy ordered by the President must actually be made, but the men will not be forthcoming vo'untarily. On the other hand, the Army and Navy Gazette is of opinion that McClellan is now in a better position for offensive operations against Richmond than ever before.

A debate occurred in Parliament on the 25th alt. upon the defence of Canada, in which Lord Palmerston said that England has now sent all the troops she could to Canada, and it rests with the Canadians to make all further provision requisite to protect the colonies from invasion. Sir De Lacy Evans said that he did not think that there was any immediate danger of any invasion of Canada by the Northern States. They had no means whatever of undertaking such a project. If the population of Canada was true to itself it could preserve its independence without the assistance of British troops. To which Mr. Roebuck replied-in terms not at all complimentary to Canada—that the Canadian people had been induced to believe that the maintenance of their independence was of the greatest importance to England, and that they ought to show them that they do not care a farthing about their adherance to England.

The French Admiral De la Graviere embarked on the 23d of July on board of the frigate Norman-

It is represented that the Orleanist element in French politics is in favor of the Unionists, while the imperialists are inclined towards the rebels.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. The Arabia, from Liverpool 26th and Queens town 27th ult., was boarded off Cape Race at four

o'clock last Sunday afternoon. Her advices are one week later than those previously received. The Bank of England bad reduced the rate of discount to two per cent, and consols had improved one-half to three-quarters per cent, while American securities were dull, but without change

in quotations. in the Liverpool market cotton had declined one-quarter to three-quarters of a penny, except for American descriptions. Breadstuffs were ac-

tive, at improved prices. The Toronto Leader's "reliable gentleman" from the South has given that hired secession journal positive information that in thirty or forty days the rebels will have possession again of all Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, with nearly all of Kentucky and Missouri, and the Confederate army will march into Maryland, and Washington

Yesterday we gave the law of the State of New York in regard to drafting, together with a deal of nseful information respecting the manner in which a draft is conducted, who are entitled to exemption, &c. Oue cannot become acquainted with the entire proceedings regarding the means of raising an army such as will be required by the present exigency, however, without knowing what are the | them are not very great.

NEW YORK HERALD, powers of the United States government touching | War in Earnest-A Union Army of a in another column, with the United States Militia law, passed by the late Congress.

The Aldermen, who had, with apparent feasibility, adjourned over for a few weeks' summer recreation, met suddenly on Monday last by a special call from a majority of the members of the Board. They will meet again to-day (Wednesday), and, in pursuance of a recent resolution, are empowered to convene at any moment at the desire of nine members. The uninitiated may desire to know what is in the wind. Those who witness many of the City Fathers recreating, not at the seaside or in umbrageous summer walks, but in the cool marbled corridors of the City Hall, opine that the instant his Honor the Mayor seeks rural pleasure and relaxation from his official duties, presto, by the magic of the municipal wand of a Boole, a Mitchell, a Smith or a Walsh, a meeting is summoned, the head of a department is decapitated, a new man put in his place, the President of the Board of Aldermen, who will be their ex-officio Mayor pro tem., approves, the old functionary is wheeled out and the new one installed. Mr. Opdyke returns from his rustication to be confronted with a city official of whose existence he may not, perhaps, have been previously aware. And thus move the wheels of our cautiously and cunningly lubricated municipal machinery.

About seven o'clock last evening the spell of warm weather was interrupted by a storm of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, which lasted up to a late hour. The drops of rain were very heavy, and the lightning of the most brilliant character. Some of the peals of thunder were perfectly terrific, bringing back vividly the recollection of the old times, when a thunder and lightning storm was viewed with well founded dismay and alarm. The rain ceased about ten o'clock; but up to an early hour this morning the sky was illuminated with fitful flashes of lightning, and a rather weak display of the aurora borealis.

A story has been put affoat, mainly by the abolition papers, in relation to the canal near Vicksburg, which is calculated to convey the impression that the work had been abandoned as a failure. Such is not the fact. On the contrary, the greatest confidence is felt in its ultimate success. The canal was finished just at the time the water reached a low stage, and consequently there was not force enough in the current to cut a channel. The first rise in the Mississippi will probabl consummate the work, and leave the city of Vicksburg, or what there is left of it, some six or eighe miles back from the river.

Two bloodhounds in Tennessee recently came to their death, one by coming in collision with the point of a bayonet in the hands of a private belonging to the Fifty-second Indiana regiment, and the other died from the effects of a musket ballthe dog's head happening to be directly in the track of the ball when it left the gun of a soldier in the same regiment. The owner of the dogs claimed one hundred dollars for each, and admitted that he had purchased them for the purpose of hunting runaway slaves and Yankee soldiers. His

claim is now before the commission at Memphis. Some of the recruiting officers in Connecticut complain of the efforts of both abolitionists and sionists to prevent enlisting. At Windsor Locks the secession sympathizers are open and bold in their treasonable efforts. Why not tender them the oath?

Handbills were posted around Harrisburg, Pa. on the 4th instant, announcing that Senator Jim Lane would address the colored men that night, and that he would call for one company of negroes, who would enjoy perfect equality, with pay, rations and bounty the same as white men receive.

The authorities would not allow the meeting to be held.

The sickly season is now fairly upon us. Besides the diseases incident to the heated term, there are the numerous bodily infirmities brought about by the prospect of a draft for the army-such as ruptures, permanent weakness, lung disease, asthma stiff joints, defective vision, and last, though by no means least, that old complaint which attacks so many always at a time of severe trial, called spinal affection, or "weakness in the backbone. Politicians often find it convenient to suffer a little from this disease.

The six regiments and one light battery raising in Connecticut now number, together, about two

Southern Illinois will this fall send to market between five and ten thousand bales of cotton. Over forty cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct and petty larceny were disposed of in the Court of Special Sessions vesterday.

With large receipts the market for beef cattle ruled rather heavy this week, and prices were quoted from 1/4c. a 1/4c. per pound lower. A large number of sales were effected at last week' prices, however, and the range must therefore be quoted at from 6c. a 8c. a 81/c. At the close 8c was the top price. There were 400 a 500 head left ansold. Milch cows were steady at \$25 a \$40 a \$50. Veals were quiet at 31/c. a 4c. a 51/c. Sheep and lambs were active, and 25c. a 50c. per head higher, varying from \$2 50 a \$5 50 per head Swine were active and higher, with sales at 4c. 1/c. for corn fed and 31/c. a 33/c. for still fed. The total receipts were: 4,749 beeves, 62 cows, 547 veals, 9,492 sheep and lambs, and 11,294 swine. Stocks were again better yesterday, and quite a buoy

nt feeling was created by the new evidences that th war is going to be prosecuted in carnest. New York Central and Eric, which are the most active stocks on the list at present, advanced I a 1% per cent. Money was abundant at 4 per cent. Exchange on London about 126 for banker's bills. Gold closed at 114%. The exports of produce for the week again exceed four million

The cotton market yesterday was quiet and transactions so limited as scarcely to afford a reliable basis for quota tions. The sales in small lots footed up 125 bales. Prices were nominal at 48c. a 49c. for middling uplands. Under the influence of the Arabia's news flour advanced from 5 to 10 cents per bbl., chiefly on the lower grades of State and Western shipping brands. Wheat, from the same cause, advanced about one to two cents per bushel, with increased activity in sales. was also firmer and in good request. Pork was steady, with sales of mess at \$11 a \$11 1214, and of prime at \$9 50 a \$9 75. Sugars were rather lower with sales of 700 hbds. New Orleans, by auction, within the range of 836c. a 1036c., establishing a decline, compared with previous sales, of 36c. a 36c. per lb., and 48 hhds. Cuba were sold in the regular way. Coffee was stendy, with limited transactions. A sale of 300 bags Ric was made at 22%c. Freights opened heavy and lower. but railied and exhibited more firmness at the close

Foreign Intervention .- A journal published in the interior of this State-the Watkins Republican, of the 27th ult.-says:-

Hon. A. S. Diven told us on Thursday evening that he had the express authority of Secretary Seward to tell the people that he had assured the representatives of foreign nations from time to time that the rebellion would be at shed out, and that, in order to prevent intervention in tayor of the rebellion, he had now named a time so short that he dared not make it public, and that such intervation could not be prevented but by an immediate response to the call for the 200,000 men.

Whether this be true or not we cannot tell But it is very possible that Mr. Diven, in order to get recruits, may have said what is imputed to him. But from the most recent accounts from Europe it is very evident that there is no intention of meddling in our troubles. The rulers of the European nations are too well posted. They know, as has been admitted in a late number of the London Times, that we are now not only "dangerous," but superior to the best of them in naval ordnance, and it is not their cue to interfere. They are conscious they would come off "second best," and they will therefore let us alone. Our obligations to

We congrutulate the friends of the Union from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and in every quarter of the globe, and of all nationalities, tribes, creeds and parties, that our government has at length entered upon a system of war measures which will inevitably and speedily put an end to this desperate and defiant Southern rebellion.

The general order of the 4th instant from the War Office for an immediate draft upon the militia of our loyal States to the extent of three hundred thousand men, to serve for nine months, and providing, further, that "if any State shall not by the 15th of August furnish its quota of the additional three hundred thousand volunteers authorized by law," the desciency in said quota "will also be made up by a special draft from the militia," has, in a single day, ended all doubts of a long, exhausting and indecisive war, or of a wasting contest only decisive of dissolution and anarchy. With an army, by these reinforcements of six hundred thousand men, increased to the grand aggregate of a million, and with a navy, coastwise and inland, equal to another army of half a million, the subjugation of the unholy alliance of our re-volted States is absolutely certain, and against all possible emergencies or contingencies. There is no longer any misgiving upon this point. Doubt and despondency have at length given way to a general feeling of satisfaction

and confidence of success. Experience is the great teacher of wisdom We have suffered severely from our contempt for her instructions; but the late terrible seven days' fighting in front of Richmond, and the present menacing attitude of the great rebel army of Virginia, have opened the eyes of our government and our people to our past follies and blunders and to our present difficulties and dangers. This wisdom has been dearly bought, and only accepted at the eleventh hour; but still we may rejoice that it comes in season to save the country and its popular institutions. Had Mr. Buchanan possessed the moral courage and patriotism equal to the occasion, he, in December, 1860, with two or three thousand men in the forts of Charleston harbor, might have nipped this rebellion in the bud. Again, had not our abolition disorganizers, with their disturbing clamor of "On to Richmond," caused the premature and bungling advance of General McDowell upon Bull run, General Scott, in all probability, would have broken up this rebellion a year ago; and had our abolition Marplots kept quiet, or had Mr. Secretary Stanton, in his late capacity of General-in-Chief, provided properly for the capture of Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah valley, or for the movement of even half our forces behind him in season to head him off on the Chickahominy, we might have included in our celebrations of the last Fourth of July General McClellan's occupation

Mainly to the wicked designs and mischievous military counsels and influences of our abolition agitators, wielded over the Cabinet and the army, through their power in Congress, are we indebted for our costly disappointments and disasters in Virginia, from Bull run to the Chickahominy. But now we enter upon a new programme. Congress, having provided the ways and means, has left the prosecution of the war in the President's hands. The abolition faction of Congress, finding they could do no more, having also left to the President a choice between a conservative course on the negro question and a radical abolition policy, it is a natter for great rejoicing that he firmly adheres to the sound policy of making this negro secondary to the paramount question of "the integrity of the Union."

Here we stand upon firm ground. President Lincoln has ordered the employment of blacks as laborers in the army, and laborers they may be employed to the saving of a hundred thousand soldiers who would otherwise be drawn from the active business of the musket, the sabre and the field battery. But, at the same time, our honest President, carefully avoiding the serious troubles and confusion that would follow the employment of blacks as soldiers, has flatly refused to accept them in this capacity. In this nice and wise distinction the country will sustain him; and he will gain by it over a hundred thousand first class free white soldiers from our border slave States alone, including Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee. In a word, the President, an preciating the danger in these States of an indis, criminate mixing of whites and blacks in the army, has very properly rejected it. A draft upon our white population will supply any number of soldiers that may be desired, and there will be plenty of useful work in or for the army or navy, as laborers, for all black "contrabands" or volunteers within our reach to the end of the war.

In still another thing or two are we now assured of a vigorous, barmonious and success. ful prosecution of this war. The late independent and discordant army columns of McDowell, Banks and Fremont have been fused into a single homogeneous and powerful army. under that skilful and dashing officer, General Pope, while the supreme direction of the movements of our armies has been transferred from the able lawyer at the head of the War Office to the able soldier. General Halleck. We are thus confident that, though widely separated, the army of General McClellan and the army of General Pope will work efficiently in support of each other, and that each will be in the right place at the right time when an important battle next comes on. Best of all. while there is reason to apprehend that this heavy draft of President Lincoln upon the militia of our loyal States may precipitate the rebels upon Pope or McClellan, we have good reasons for believing that neither of these officers will be found unequal to the task of repelling any rebel force which can be spared from Richmond.

The new campaign opens auspiciously in every point of view. Let us push forward our reinforcements to the army of McClellan and the army of Pope, and we shall not have long to wait for an irresistible advance upon the rebei

FREE FARMS FOR OUR SOLDIERS .- Those who volunteer before the 15th inst. will receive money enough in bounties and pay to buy and stock a small farm at the close of the war. Those who wait to be drafted will receive only their pay. Volunteer!

WRIGH DO OUR ABLE BODIED MEN PREFER-A draft for a large bounty, or a draft for the army without any bounty?

Generals Hunter and Sherman-The Negro Question and the War in South Carolins.

The most extraordinary developments are now being made about the war in South Carolina. The generals in that section, when any comment is made on their conduct of the war. fight their battles over again on paper, and come out with letters in the public journals. General Hunter, in attempting to vindicate his policy, establishes the opposite. His conclusions are directly at variance with the facts which he produces to sustain them. He therefore stultifies himself. He says:-

Although it is well known that I give passes North to all negroes asking them, not more than a dozen have applied to me for such passes since my arrival here, their local attachments being apparently much stronger than with the white race. My experience leads me to believe that the exact reverse of the received opinion on this subject would form the rule, and that nearly if not quite all the negroes of the North would migrate South whenever they shall be at liberty to do so without fear of the auction block.

It is very clear that neither nature nor education has made General Hunter a logician or a statesman. Only a dozen negroes, with all the seductions practiced by the abolition teachers, could be induced to go North. What a commentary on the whole system. The "local attachments" of the negroes of which General Hunter speaks embrace attachments to their masters and their masters' families, and every attempt to make them hostile will prove a failure. There may be a few exceptions; but the general rule about their love of their masters and their desire to be let alone is just as evident as the rule about their attachment to the place of their nativity. To arm the negroes, therefore, against their masters would be the most absurd of all human follies. To press them in order to employ them in the trenches is wise and proper; but if arms are put in their bands it is extremely probable they would turn them at the first opportunity against Northern men instead of Southern, a they are said to have done on Roanoke Island. The mutual antipathy between the Northern man and the negro has ever been far greater than between the Southern man and the black race. General Hunter says it is necessary to arm the negroes if they are employed in the trenches, in order to defend themselves. Now, as they cannot very well fight and work at the same time, it is obvious that the proper mode of protecting them is by detailing a force of white men, who will always be found the right race for that business, while the blacks will suit better for digging ditches. To say that we need negroes to defend us in arms is a libel on the Anglo-Saxon race.

The vain and fanatical attempt to disturb the relation between the Southern negro and his master is the cause of this rebellion; and if the war to put it down should prove unsuccessful the persistence in the emancipation scheme will have been the cause of its failure. Our Nashville correspondence in Monday's HERALD throws some light on the subject. We make the following extract:-

A slave belonging to Judge McGavock was brought before the Provost Marshal to-day, charged with carrying communications between the robels and their sympathizers here. It is the first contrabund that has been publicly accused of any matter of that sort; but I have so doubt there are many others who would prefer remaining in their comfortable homes rather than encounter the uncertainties of life at the North. Some masters and mistresses enforce obedience among their servants by uncertainties of life at the North. Some masters and mistresses enforce obedience among their servants by threatening to send them North. We have been expecting some stirring news from Battle creek, near Chattanoga. Bodies of troops on both sides have been there for some time. But, instead of hearing news of a bloody conflict, the latest report is a that both Union and rebel soldiers bathe together in the creek quite sociably. The intercourse is quite harmonious, and every day convinces we that if this is to be a wor of emancipation thousands of Northern troops will refuse to light there for some time.

Here is food for reflection for our government, and if we are to have success it is manifest that emancipation must be repudiated. The abolitionists are but a handful, and their opinions are entitled to no consideration. Not only have they kept aloof from the war, unless to get contracts from it, but their whole course has been to discourage the patriots who are fighting the battles of the country, by their attempts to change the issue, and to inaugurate ew kind of war, which was not contemplated by the President or the people when the conflict began. But they cannot succeed, and they will be put down as inevitably as the seces-

As to General Sherman's letter, he shows that the real cause of his failure to capture Charleston and Savannah did not lay with him, but with the War Department, which did not send him sufficient troops. Had it done so both those cities would have been taken, the contraband traffic in arms and ammunition would have been stopped, and Savannah or Charleston could have been made a base of operations to cut off the East from the West of the rebellious States, and also the South from North Carolina and Virginia. In fact, Virginia itself might have been operated upon from South Carolina, and a fatal blow to the rebellion might have been long since struck. Our principal objection to the proclamations of both Sherman and Hunter was that they put the wagon before the horse; they might have done well enough after decisive victories, but were highly impruden before, inasmuch as they were calculated to prevent success. The epithets we applied to General Sherman's proclamation were hypothetical; we regarded a proclamation, without doing anything in the fighting line, as a brutum fulmen. But as General Sherman explains that this was the fault of the War Department, and in view of the general good sense of his letter, we withdraw those epithets, and hope the Gene ral will soon give a good account of himself Action, and not writing or talking, must restore

THE DRAFT NET TO CATCH THE ABOLITION srs.-The President is a wit as well as a statesman. Hitherto the democrats and other conservatives have been fighting the battles of the Union; the warriors of the abolitionists, according to Greeley, have been standing aloof, 900,000 strong, since the war began, and have lent no assistance whatever to it, because the President would not consent to make it a war for emancipation. These arrant traitors are now caught in the capacious folds of the draft net. The President says he wants 600,000 men.

Greeley says the fighters of the abolition school number 900,000. Now is the time for them to come forward. Let two-thirds come in at once, and one-third remain as a reserve, and the number required is immediately filled up-The result would be that the Union would be speedily restored, if there be any real fight in

But now that the draft has been resorted to they must come forward, whether they will or not, and democrats and conservatives will no longer have to stand the brunt of the war. The Wide Awakes, the men of the dark lantern. and all who have declared the constitution "a covenant with death and an agreement with Hell," will have to "come up to the scratch" or Le sent off to Dixie. Alas, poor Greeley!

A Move in the Right Direction.-In addition to the order of the President for an immediate draft of three hundred thousand men, and a draft for that portion of the former call not made up by volunteer enlistments by the 15th instant, the Secretary of War announces that "regulations will be immediately prepared with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the army and volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the appointment of incompetent or unworthy officers; also for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions." This is a step in the right direction, and should have been engrafted in the call for seventy-five thousand volunteers in April, 1861. But better late than never; and we trust that it will be rigidly enforced, and that the lives of our gallant soldiers may no longer be sacrificed by the blunders of incompetent and political officers. General Pope is already carrying this new plan into practice, and we trust that it will

be the rule everywhere. Such moves as these tend to increase public confidence and remove the clouds that have been hanging over the public mind. They are an unmistakeable evidence that the administration at last begins to realize the importance of the work before it, and that the authorities at Washington now comprehend the magnitude of the rebellion. It now looks as though all such ideas as those constantly asserted by the radicals—that the rebels would not fight, and that we have only Quaker guns against us—are to be discarded, and the war conducted on the idea all the time urged by General McClellan, that we have a desperate foe to contend with, our equals in bravery. It likewise assures us that one great obstacle in the way of recruiting is now removed-that is, the fear of the volunteer that he will be placed at the mercy of some incompetent officer. Thus the skies are brightening in every direction. New vigor is being infused in council and in camp, and everything betokens decisive work.

EVERY PATRIOT AN INFORMER,-"He who is not with us is against us." Let this be the watchword of the hour. No real, earnest well wisher of our cause will allow himself to be led into a discussion of the merits of the contest or of its probable issue. To all true men the right and duty are as clear and certain as the most familiar truisms and obligations. and he who permits himself to argue them in a measure admits that something can be said on the other side. No man takes a candle out at midday to prove to an unbeliever the light of the sun, which shines not more brightly to the natural eye than does the beacon star of duty in the heart of the patriot. Never until the North imitates the singleness of purpose of the South will this wicked rebellion be crushed.

At this juncture, when we may expect much cavil and satire by reason of the proposed conscription, should the true patriot do his whole duty, especially in declaring with enthusiasm and confidence the right and success of the cause. Every man who utters a thought calculated to dispirit his fellow citizens, or to stir up discontent and opposition to the government. should be at once forced into the ranks. If, as is true, treason is the wickedest of crimes, he who encourages it in the smallest degree should not go unpunished. No man who understands the value of this Union but will cheerfully make any sacrifice for its maintenance; and he who would see it severed should in the ranks have his errors corrected, and be made to see the truth. Let the whole community resolve itself into a detective corps, and promptly report every person guilty of expressing a disloyal or compromising sentiment, and we will thereby get recruits and be rid of traitors in our midst.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN REJECTING THE BLACK BRIGADE .- In the history of this war, perhaps in the history of the republic, there is nothing Lincoln to the traitors who attempted to coerce him to accept a black brigade for the war. The chief magistrate instinctively perceived that the radicals wanted to defeat the war for the Union, and to effect an everlasting separation between the white men of the North and South for the sake of a parcel of niggers, who only curse the fanatics for their pains. Nothing Mr-Lincoln has yet done will so elevate him in the estimation of the public as this, and give him such commanding power. It will enable him to plant his foot on the neck of the abolition serpent which is plotting his destruction. Let him stand by the people, and the people will stand by him, and put down all traitors. North and South. The greatest blow Greeley and Garrison, Wendell Phillips and Chandler, Sumner and Wilson, have ever received is the reply of the President to the deputation urging him to accept the negro brigade. The days of the abolitionists are numbered, and lucky will they be if they are not all, with Horace Greeley, hanged high as Haman on "a sour apple tree."

THE QUOTAS OF RHODE ISLAND AND MASSA. CHUSETTS.—Rhode Island has already just about her full quota of troops in the field, including those called for by the last two proclamations of the President, for 300,000 each. The colored regiment just ordered by Governor Sprague is only for a home guard, in the absence of so. large a proportion of the whites, or to be used in extreme and necessary emergency, and is ordered, it is said, in accordance with the ordinary laws and usages of the State, where colored men have always constituted a part of the regular militia ever since the Revolution, when the State had one colored regiment in the

In connection with this fact, we are glad to learn that Massachusetts announces that no drafting will be necessary in that State, but that the quotas for the two calls of three hundred thousand each will be filled up with volunteers. Good for the old Bay State. Rhode Island has done the same.

CRUSHING OUT THE RESTLAND.-The govern-

ment has waked up and means fighting. Three hundred thousand men are to be immediately drafted for nine months' service, and three hundred thousand more are to be in the field, either by recruiting or drafting, soon after the 15th instant. This means business. We shall then have over a million of men in the field, and the rebellion will be crushed out as certainly as the sun rises. In three months there will be no rebel armies left. In nine months the Union will be restored and the nation at peace. That is what the government means, and that is what will be accomplished. Of course all parties agree that if so and so had been the case we might have done all this long ago. It is much more satisfactory, however, to know that, what-

tainly going to crush out the rebellion now.

MORE EVIDENCES OF ENGLISH REPUGNANCE TO Intervention.—The news received by the Arabia tends to still further discourage the idea that the English government have any proximate intention of recognizing the Southern confederacy. In a speech recently delivered in the House of Commons Lord Palmerston declared that Canada had received from England all the troops that she could afford to send her, and that she must rely upon her own resources for whatever additional soldiers may be required for her defence. As the Canadian Parliament threw out the appropriation for the 50,000 men recommended to be raised by the colonial government, it is plain, from this declaration of the English Premier, that there is no present intention of forcing this country to take steps that might endanger the safety of the British provinces. Did such an intention exist, the pride of the mother country would not leave to her contumacious children in Canada the care of providing for their own safety. Her statesmen may utter fine sentiments about "the lust of empire" in connection with governments struggling to preserve their integrity; but they themselves have never yet shown any willingness to relax their grasp of a foot of territory, no matter how iniquitously acquired. The Canadians have manifested their good sense in not taxing themselves to raise troops against an imaginary danger. They know well that when matters arrive at the pass contemplated by the call for troops made by the colonial government, the readic and surest way of defending their interests in by annexing themselves to this country.

A SPECTACLE FOR EUROPE.—In less than . month we shall have over a million of soldiers in the field and an immense iron-clad navy affoat. We shall then show Europe how to crush out a rebellion in a style of unprecedented quickness and completeness, without blowing the rebels from the mouths of our cannon, as the English did the Sepoys in India. We invite attention to this spectacle of a free republic in arms, and think that we can teach Europe a thing or two in the way of war which it may do her good to know before attempting any intervention schemes. We believe that we could crush out a foreign foe as easily as we shall crush out a rebellion; for, as Sam Patch observed when about to jump down the Geneses Falls, "some things can be done as well as others;" and some can be done better than others. However, we have only one thing to do; for all schemes of intervention go down with the rebellion.

DRAFTING AND BOUNTIES.—Bountles cease when drafting begins. In a few days those mercenary patriots who have hung back with the hope of obtaining larger bounties will be compelled to join the army without any bounty whatever. It is of no use for them to expect to receive immense sums as substitutes for richer men. The proportion of citizens drafted from this city and State will be so small, compared with the population, that substitutes will not be quoted, like gold in Wall street, at a very high premium-probably not so high as the amount of bounties now offered. Besides, every man who waits to go as a substitute for some one else may be drafted and obliged to go for himself. Let none take the risks, therefore, but let each man enlist at once and secure the bounties. There will, undoubtedly, be a great rush to the recruiting offices this and next week; for remember, bounties cease when drafting

AMBULANCE CORPS .- Now that the government is preparing for the immense army of over a million of men, which will soon be in the field, we desire to call particular attention to the necessity of organizing a full and efficient ambulance corps. Civilians can perform the services required of this corps quite as well, if not better, than soldiers. In battle every wounded man should be immediately taken to the rear; but soldiers should not be allowed to leave the ranks to perform this duty. The soldiers should have nothing to do but to fight, and the ambulance corps should be large enough to relieve them of the necessity of caring for the wounded. No European army is without such a corps. It is indispensable to an efficient army. We ought to have one imme-

STEAM UP IN THE NAVY .- Secretary Weller has got through one of his naps and is now cutting down his long beard into fighting trim and clearing his decks for action. The contractors have received notices to hurry up the iron-clade. and in every government navy yard and workshop the greatest activity is observed. In four or six weeks, at farthest, we shall have an iron navy affoat sufficient to whip the rebels, "the world and the rest of mankind." The navy is not going to be behind the army in the work of putting down this rebellion. Let every Jack tar take a fresh quid and a final hitch to his trowsers, and then go in for glory, prize money and the constitution.

FINANCIAL ASPECT OF THE DRAFT .- The determination of the federal government to prosecute the war with renewed vigor and energy has given satisfaction everywhere. In financial circles especially the effect has been very satisfactory. The order of the War Department for a draft of six hundred thousand men acted upon stocks in Wall street, and yesterday they evinced more buoyancy. This is the best evidence of the confidence of the public in the acts of the administration, and goes to show that nothing but the most vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion will meet with the endorsation of the American public.

Nunc's GARDEN .- The new combination of theatrices the infantile Zampillaerostator, Young America, made their second appearance last night at Nible's Garden, before another densely packed audience. The performance was light, varied and amasing in the highest degree Gabriel, in the pautomime of "Simon's Mishaps," kept the audience in an uninterrupted roar of laughter, and the dancing by Madame Marzetti, Julie Lehman and Heurt Wells-especially the illusory mirror dance-was re-ceived with the utmost furor. We have already recorded our opinion respecting the almost superhuman agility displayed by Young America, and his feats last night were, if possible, of a still more wonderful and daring character than on the occasion of his first appearance No one who delights in the marvellous should miss the present opportunity of seeing this truly infantile wonder.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—This evening a new burlesque establishment. Mr. Florence plays the part of the hereine, and his wife that of Myles Nacoppoleen, thus re-versing the sexes. The piece is said to abound with the

The Asia Outward Bound.

The mails per the steamship Asia, for Liverpool, ever we might have done before, we are cerclose at seven o'clock to morrow (Wednesday) in ... uung but she will not leave her dook until about ton.